

Amendments to the specification are indicated in the attached "Marked-Up Version of Amendments" (pages i - ii).

In the Claims

Please cancel Claims 1-11, 13, 15, 16, 20-28 and 30-34.

Please amend Claims 12, 14 and 29.

12. (Amended) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:
- obtaining a biological sample from a human to be tested;
  - determining the level of one or more gene products, excluding RhoC, which alter the actin-based cytoskeleton of one or more tumor cells in the human; and
  - comparing the level determined in (b) with a non-metastatic control,
- wherein if the level determined in (b) is greater than the level of the gene product in the non-metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.
14. (Amended) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:
- obtaining a biological sample from a human to be tested;
  - determining the level of one or more gene products selected from the group consisting of fibronectin, thymosin  $\beta$ 4, t-PA, angiopoietin 1, IEX-1/Glu96, RTP/NDR1, fibromodulin, Hsp70, IL13 Rec.  $\alpha$ 2, Sec61 $\beta$ , snRNP polypeptide C, collagen I $\alpha$ 2, UBE21, KIAA0156, TGF $\beta$  superfamily, surfactant protein C, lysozyme M, matrix Gla protein, Tsa-1, collagen III $\alpha$ 1, biglycan,  $\alpha$ -catenin, valosin-containing protein, ERK-1,  $\alpha$ -actinin 1, calmodulin, EIF4 $\gamma$ ,  $\alpha$ -centractin, IQGAP1, cathepsin S, and EF2, in one or more tumor cells in the human; and
  - comparing the level determined in (b) with a non-metastatic control,

wherein if the level determined in (b) is greater than the level of the gene product in the non-metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

29. (Amended) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:
- a) obtaining a biological sample from a human to be tested;
  - b) determining the level of fibronectin gene product in one or more tumor cells in the human; and
  - c) comparing the level determined in (b) with the level of fibronectin gene product in a non-metastatic control,
- wherein if the level determined in (b) is greater than the level of the fibronectin gene product in said non-metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

Amendments to the claims are indicated in the attached "Marked-Up Version of Amendments" (pages ii - iii).

Please add new Claims 36-41.

36. (New) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:
- a) obtaining a biological sample from a human to be tested;
  - b) determining the level of one or more gene products, excluding RhoC, which alter the actin-based cytoskeleton of one or more tumor cells in the human; and
  - c) comparing the level determined in (b) with a metastatic control,
- wherein if the level determined in (b) is the same as the level of the gene product in the non-metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

37. (New) A method according to Claim 36, wherein the biological sample is a blood sample or a cell sample from a tumor in the mammal.
38. (New) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:
- a) obtaining a biological sample from a human to be tested;
  - b) determining the level of one or more gene products selected from the group consisting of fibronectin, thymosin  $\beta$ 4, t-PA, angiopoietin 1, IEX-1/Glu96, RTP/NDR1, fibromodulin, Hsp70, IL13 Rec.  $\alpha$ 2, Sec61 $\beta$ , snRNP polypeptide C, collagen I $\alpha$ 2, UBE21, KIAA0156, TGF $\beta$  superfamily, surfactant protein C, lysozyme M, matrix Gla protein, Tsa-1, collagen III $\alpha$ 1, biglycan,  $\alpha$ -catenin, valosin-containing protein, ERK-1,  $\alpha$ -actinin 1, calmodulin, EIF4 $\gamma$ ,  $\alpha$ -centractin, IQGAP1, cathepsin S, and EF2, in one or more tumor cells in the human; and
  - c) comparing the level determined in (b) with a metastatic control,
- wherein if the level determined in (b) is the same as the level of the gene product in the metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.
39. (New) A method according to Claim 38, wherein the biological sample is a blood sample or a cell sample from a tumor in the mammal.
40. (New) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:
- a) obtaining a biological sample from a human to be tested;
  - b) determining the level of fibronectin gene product in one or more tumor cells in the human; and
  - c) comparing the level determined in (b) with the level of fibronectin gene product in a metastatic control,